



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *July 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended July 5, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 3; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 94; diphtheria, 19, and measles, 15.

For the same period there were reported from Birkenhead the following cases: Scarlet fever, 5; enteric fever, 4; erysipelas, 1, and measles, 28.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 28, 1902: Five vessels were inspected and given bills of health and 102 members of the crew and cattlemen were vaccinated.

In the 76 great towns of England and Wales there was a total of 31 deaths from smallpox and, of this number, 24 occurred in London during the week ended June 21, 1902. For the same period there were 42 deaths from this disease in Greater London. The admissions during the week were 107 cases against 251, 188, and 157 for the three preceding weeks. There were 822 cases of smallpox under treatment in the hospitals on June 28, 1902. In view of the fact that smallpox is constantly decreasing at this port, I do not consider that it will be necessary to continue the inspection and vaccination after July 15, 1902, and recommend that this work be discontinued from that date. Weekly abstract of bills of health inclosed.

Respectfully,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *July 7, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 5, 1902, there were inspected and given bills of health at this port 10 vessels and 114 members of the crew and cattlemen were vaccinated. On the vessels of the Atlantic Transport Line the vaccination was performed by the ship's surgeon.

During the week ended June 28, 1902, there were 26 deaths from smallpox, and, of this number, 17 occurred in London, 7 less than the preceding week. The admissions during the week were 129 cases against 188, 157, and 107 for the three preceding weeks. Weekly abstract of bills of health inclosed.

Respectfully,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the latest information obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin regarding plague and cholera.

Plague.

ITALY.—Two plague cases occurred on the steamship *Duca de Galliera*, coming from Buenos Ayres with 700 passengers, which arrived at Genoa on June 23. The steamship, with all the passengers, was sent to Asinara, in Sardinia.

FRANCE.—On board the steamer *Cambodia*, of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which arrived at Marseille on June 16, a suspicious case of sickness occurred on the voyage from Constantinople. The ship was therefore detained at the quarantine station at Frioul and there disinfected.

EGYPT.—Between June 13 and June 19, inclusive, 4 fresh plague cases and 1 death were registered.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency there were registered during the week ended June 6, 674 plague cases and 504 deaths, of which 124 cases and 115 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay.

MADAGASCAR.—During the period from May 19 to June 14, 85 deaths from plague were registered at Majunga.

CAPE COLONY.—Between May 17 and May 24, 2 fresh plague cases were recorded in Port Elizabeth.

QUEENSLAND.—According to the official bulletins there occurred between April 27 and May 10, at Brisbane, 18 plague cases and 6 deaths.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Up to May 23, 2 fresh plague cases had been reported in Freemantle.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended May 24, 205 persons died of plague and 55 of cholera.

Cholera.

DUTCH INDIA.—In the district of Soerabaya, between May 4 and May 10, there were registered 254 cases of cholera and 181 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Health report from Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the death rate of the city of Berlin for the week ended June 21 was the lowest of any week during the present year, with the exception of the last week of January, viz, 13.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.5 per 1,000 during the foregoing week. London, Paris, and Vienna, as well as two-thirds of the large German towns, including Hamburg, Munich, and Dresden, all showed a higher rate of mortality than Berlin. The Charlottenberg and Schöneberg statistics were, however, still more favorable, the death rate of the former being 11.0 and the latter only 9.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of deaths among infants, it is true, indicated a considerable increase, having risen from 3.6 to 4.1 per 1,000, although this rate did not reach even one-half the rate of Chemnitz and Munich. Cases of acute diseases of the intestines were somewhat more frequent, causing 65 deaths. The number of cases of acute diseases of the respiratory organs remained about the same as during the foregoing week, causing 40 deaths. Deaths from consumption were considerably less frequent, their number having decreased in